Freeform Search

Database: US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database; US Patents Full-Text Database; US OCR Full-Text Database; EPO Abstracts Database; JPO Abstracts Database; Derwent World Patents Index; IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Term: L9 and (methyl or alkyl or alkyloxy or aryl)

Display: 10 **Documents in Display Format:** - **Starting with Number** 1

Generate: ○ Hit List ◉ Hit Count ○ Side by Side ○ Image

Search Clear Interrupt

Search History

DATE: Wednesday, April 21, 2004 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L10	L9 and (methyl or alkyl or alkyloxy or aryl)	6	L10
L9	(primer$1 or oligonucleotide$1) near5 no$1 complementary near5 modif$7	10	L9
L8	L7 and 2 end and 3 end	5	L8
L7	L6 and DNA polymerase$1	38	L7
L6	L5 and (alkyl or alkyloxy or alkylamino or aryl or aryloxy)	44	L6
L5	L4 and modif$7 nucleotide$1	134	L5
L4	(primer$1 or oligonucleotide$1 or probe$1) near5 no$1 complementary	1079	L4
L3	l1 and ((no$1 or less) near5 exten$5)	6	L3
L2	L1 and exten$5	6	L2
L1	(primer$1 or oligonucleotide$1 or probe$1 or nucleic acid sequence$1) near5 no$1 complementary near5 modif$3 near5 nucleotide$1	6	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:32:24 ON 21 APR 2004

=> file medline caplus biosis embase

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:32:39 ON 21 APR 2004

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:32:39 ON 21 APR 2004
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 12:32:39 ON 21 APR 2004

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 12:32:39 ON 21 APR 2004

=> s (primer1 or oligonucleotide1)(10a)no# complementary(10a)modif7 nucleotide1
1 IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s (primer# or oligonucleotide#)(10a)no# complementary(10a)modif######## nucleotide#
L1 0 (PRIMER# OR OLIGONUCLEOTIDE#)(10A) NO# COMPLEMENTARY(10A) MODIF# ###### NUCLEOTIDE#

=> s (primer# or oligonucleotide#)(P)no# complementary(P)modif######## nucleotide#
L2 1 (PRIMER# OR OLIGONUCLEOTIDE#)(P) NO# COMPLEMENTARY(P) MODIF##### ## NUCLEOTIDE#

=> d l2 bib ab kwic

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 1976:212966 BIOSIS
DN PREV197662042966; BA62:42966
TI STUDIES OF THE COMPLEX BETWEEN TRANSFER RNA WITH COMPLEMENTARY ANTI CODONS PART 1 ORIGINS OF ENHANCED AFFINITY BETWEEN COMPLEMENTARY TRIPLETS.
AU GROSJEAN H; SOLL D G; CROTHERS D M
SO Journal of Molecular Biology, (1976) Vol. 103, No. 3, pp. 499-519.
CODEN: JMOBAK. ISSN: 0022-2836.
DT Article
FS BA
LA Unavailable
AB The temperature-jump method was used to study the complex between yeast tRNAPhe and Escherichia coli tRNAGlu, which have the complementary anticodons GmAA and s2UUC, respectively. The binding constant (3.6 + 105 M-1 at 25° C) is about 6 orders of magnitude larger than expected for 2 complementary trinucleotides. The association rate constant (3 + 106 M-1 at 25° C) is similar to typical values observed for **oligonucleotides**, so the enhanced affinity in the tRNA · tRNA complex is due entirely to a much slower dissociation than expected for a 3 base-pair helix. An association enthalpy of -25 kcal/mol, nearly twice as large as expected for 2 stacking interactions in a 3 base-pair helix was found. The association entropy (-58 cal/deg per mol) is close to the expected value. The reaction occurs with a single relaxation and therefore does not involve any slow reorganization of the tRNA molecule. Structural variations were studied to investigate the

origin of affinity enhancement. The following general factors are important. The loop constraint, or closure of the 2 anticodon sequences into hairpin loops, accounts for about a factor 50 in the affinity. Dangling ends, or **non-complementary** nucleotides at the end of the double helix contribute strongly to the affinity. **Modified nucleotides**, like the Y base, in the dangling ends can contribute a special stabilization of up to a factor of 7. These observations can be understood in terms of a model in which the short 3 base-pair helix is sandwiched between stacked bases and hence stabilized. The potential importance of loop-loop interactions and stacking effects for codon-anticodon bonding is emphasized. A possible simple physical basis may exist for the evolutionary choice of a triplet coding system.

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=> s (primer# or oligonucleotide#)(P)(no# complementary or no# hybridiz########)(p)modif######## nucleotide#

L3 1 (PRIMER# OR OLIGONUCLEOTIDE#)(P)(NO# COMPLEMENTARY OR NO# HYBRIDIZ########)(P) MODIF######## NUCLEOTIDE#

=> d l3 bib ab kwic

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 1 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
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```
=> s (primer# or oligonucleotide#)(p)modif####### nucleotide#
L4          444 (PRIMER# OR OLIGONUCLEOTIDE#)(P) MODIF####### NUCLEOTIDE#

=> s l4 and (no# complementary or no# hybridiz######)
L5            5 L4 AND (NO# COMPLEMENTARY OR NO# HYBRIDIZ######)

=> dup rem l5
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5
L6            2 DUP REM L5 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l6 1-2 bib ab kwic

L6   ANSWER 1 OF 2     MEDLINE on STN                    DUPLICATE 1
AN   96428850     MEDLINE
DN   PubMed ID: 8831952
TI   Recognition of the primers containing different modified
     nucleotide units by the Klenow fragment of DNA polymerase I from E
     coli.
AU   Kolocheva T I; Levina A S; Nevinsky G A
CS   Novosibirsk Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry, Siberian Division of the
     Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia.
SO   Biochimie, (1996) 78 (3) 201-3.
     Journal code: 1264604. ISSN: 0300-9084.
CY   France
DT   Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA   English
FS   Priority Journals
EM   199612
ED   Entered STN: 19970128
     Last Updated on STN: 19970128
     Entered Medline: 19961203
AB   A comparison of Km values and maximal rates of extension (Vmax) for
     primers containing different modified bases or mismatches, and fully
     complementary primers of the same length catalyzed by the Klenow fragment
     of E coli DNA polymerase I was carried out. Base modifications include
     T-T dimers and apurinic sites. In the case of mismatch, the number of
     complementary bases from the 3'-terminus to the non-
     complementary nucleotide determines the efficiency of substrate
     incorporation, which is a measure of degree of interaction of the enzyme
     with its primer template. Differently, removal of one base in any
     position from the 3'-terminus of the primer is equivalent to shortening of
     the primer by one nucleotide unit, and decreases the affinity to the
     enzyme by 1.8-fold. Since apurinic sites fail to interfere with the
     efficiency of DNA synthesis, we suppose that the Klenow fragment of E coli
     DNA polymerase I does not participate in the correction of DNAs containing
     apurinic nucleotides units. Finally, the efficiency of elongation of the
     d(p primer was shown to decrease with an increase in T-T dimers in the
     primer. When the d(pT)10m primer contains about 2.6 T-T dimers per
```

molecule, the efficiency of its elongation decreases by a factor of 8-18.

TI Recognition of the **primers** containing different **modified nucleotide** units by the Klenow fragment of DNA polymerase I from E coli.

AB . . . T-T dimers and apurinic sites. In the case of mismatch, the number of complementary bases from the 3'-terminus to the **non-complementary** nucleotide determines the efficiency of substrate incorporation, which is a measure of degree of interaction of the enzyme with its. . .

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
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